



HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES SERIES

The Hill-Burton Program

organization-  
administration

# HOSPITAL PROFILES

A DECADE OF CHANGE 1953 - 1962

NON-FEDERAL, SHORT-TERM, GENERAL HOSPITALS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
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## FOREWORD

The use of more and more comprehensive data as well as planning and evaluation guides and mechanisms has increased tremendously in the hospital and related fields. Such data are essential for logical identification, documentation, analyses and projection of needs and resources on a local, regional, state and national basis.

The material presented in this publication, if properly adapted, should be valuable as points of departure in the development of analyses and necessary written programs for communities and in the provision of sound elements of hospital and departmental patterns, operation and evaluation.

As indicated, the data involve ranges and averages, and not standards nor the ideal hospital.

It is hoped that these data will prove to be useful, as in the past, to administrators, planners and analysts. — JOHN R. MCGIBONY, M.D., *Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities*.



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## INTRODUCTION

Although this publication is primarily concerned with nonfederal short-term general and special hospitals, some preliminary comments and tables concerning the distribution and utilization of all hospitals are given in Part I. This will lend perspective, make the data more meaningful, and provide a reference point for those who wish to examine the former group in more detail.

In 1959, Dr. Louis Block, then a member of the staff of the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities, completed a compilation of data on hospitals and their activities. This was published under the title "Prototype Study: Hospital Operations and Activities," in a series of articles in *The Modern Hospital*, February 1959 to February 1960.

The information proved to be extremely useful to hospital administrators, analysts and planners. Repeated requests have been received for current data, and the Division arranged for Dr. Block to bring the tables up to date.

The studies differ from the previous ones in that they present particular indices for the full range of hospital sizes from 50 to 700 beds,

in composite form, rather than the duplication of format used heretofore.

Some of the details included in the previous study are not given, since current information is not available. Over a period of time, the format for reporting of certain items changes, and it becomes difficult to relate to previous facts without some subjective interpolation, which has been done in certain areas. As one progresses from the local to the national picture, the information obtainable becomes less specific.

In spite of this, there does exist a great reservoir of specific and detailed information on hospital activities on a national, regional and local basis. Much of the latter is not used beyond the local environment because it is not representative. Even though the approach to the development of the data may not always be statistically acceptable, it does provide a basis that can, and must, be adjusted for particular usage.

Users of this information should also keep in mind that it is a presentation of "what is" rather than "what should be." It involves ranges

and averages which do not necessarily constitute standards for the ideal hospital. Wherever possible, national data were used. Special group or regional data were adjusted to a national basis where possible. The studies do not generally reflect affiliated services with other hospitals.

If these limitations are kept in mind, the findings have value in initial planning and as points of departure in analyzing and evaluating specific situations.

Sources of information, for which acknowledgment is made, include the Guide Issues (1954-1963) of *Hospitals*, Journal of the American Hospital Association. Also, the *Directory of Approved Internships and Residencies*, 1962, by the American Medical Association; *Hospital Progress*, the Journal of the Catholic Hospital Association; *Hospital Management*; *Hospital Topics*; United Hospital Fund of New York, special bulletins; The Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N.C.; various state reports on analyses of hospitals built under the Hill-Burton program; and other special reports from hospitals, hospital councils, Blue Cross, and others.



## Part I

### The Spectrum of All Hospitals

While the studies reported in this publication were approached primarily from the standpoint of the non-federal short-term general hospital, it must be recognized that such facilities form only a part of the total hospital picture in America.

As evidenced in Table 1, interesting growth patterns can be found over the past decade. While only 50 additional hospitals were registered with the American Hospital Association, the change in the percentage distribution of these hospitals has been considerable. In 1953, nonfederal short-term general hospitals comprised 74.7 per cent of all hospitals; in 1962 this figure had grown to 79.2 per cent. Marked changes are also noted in other nonfederal categories, with the reduction in tuberculosis hospitals being most noteworthy. The number of federal hospitals has remained relatively stable. Distribution of hospitals by ownership in 1962 is shown in Chart 1.

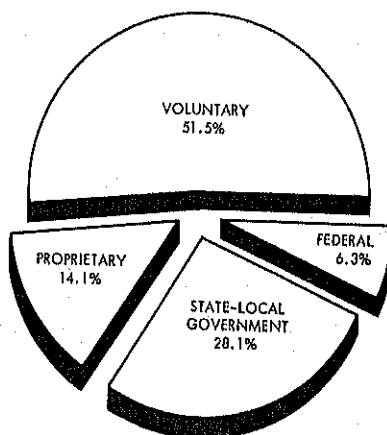
#### BED DISTRIBUTION

Changes are even more noticeable in the distribution of beds. (See Table 2.) With a new growth of 6.83 per cent in total beds in all hospitals, the nonfederal short-term general hospitals have increased 24 per cent. During the same period, federal hospital beds have decreased 11.33 per cent. Hospital beds by ownership in 1962 are shown in Chart 2.

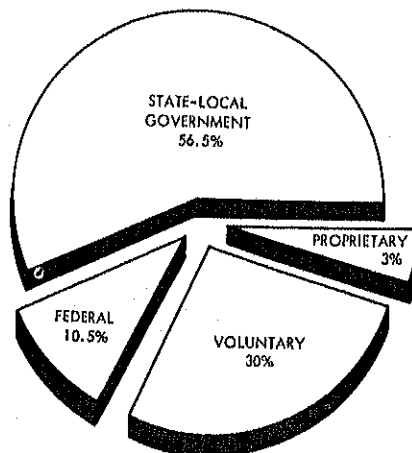
**Table 1 — Distribution of All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953         |              | 1962         |              | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number       | Per Cent     | Number       | Per Cent     |                 |
| <b>Nonfederal</b>                    |              |              |              |              |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 5,212        | 74.7         | 5,564        | 79.2         | 6.75            |
| Psychiatric                          | 541          | 7.8          | 491          | 7.0          | -9.14           |
| Tuberculosis                         | 384          | 5.5          | 203          | 2.9          | -47.14          |
| Long-term general and other special  | 406          | 5.8          | 323          | 4.6          | -20.44          |
| <b>All Federal</b>                   | 435          | 6.2          | 447          | 6.3          | 2.76            |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>6,978</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>7,028</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>0.72</b>     |

**Chart 1 — Hospitals by Ownership, 1962**



**Chart 2 — Hospital Beds by Ownership, 1962**



Data Source: *Hospitals, Guide Issue*, Journal of the American Hospital Association, August 1, 1963.

## INPATIENT ADMISSIONS

A growth of 31.45 per cent has been recorded over the 10-year period for inpatient admissions, a critical statistic in measuring utilization. This is largely accounted for in the nonfederal short-term general hospital, which had 91.6 per cent of all admissions in 1962.

Admissions to all hospitals increased from 127.5 per thousand population in 1953 to 142.8 per thousand in 1962, or 12 per cent.

Total patient days of hospitalization per 1,000 population decreased by 10.7 per cent, from 3,093 in 1953 to 2,763.3 in 1962.

The increase in admissions to psychiatric hospitals, while encompassing a relatively small number of patients, reflects the general improvement in attention to mental patients, considerably reduced length of stay, and other encouraging factors. (See Table 3.)

## OUTPATIENT VISITS

Hospital outpatient services, of which emergency service is an integral part, are being increasingly used by the population of virtually all communities. This increased utilization poses many problems related to community planning, clinical aspects including patterns of medical practice, administration, personnel and staffing, finances and provision of adequate space and equipment.

For 1962, the 5,291 hospitals of all types reporting outpatient visits to the American Hospital Association reported 99,382,469 such visits. This figure is an increase of 18 per cent from 1958 and 68 per cent from 1953. Projected at the same rate of increase, the total number of outpatient visits can be expected to reach at least 129 million by 1970. Within these numbers, emergency outpatient visits will have increased from 21 per cent of total visits in 1958 to 28.7 per cent in 1962, to 38 per cent in 1970.

The ratio of outpatient visits to inpatient admissions has increased from 2.9:1 in 1953 to 3.8:1 in 1962. There has been a dramatic increase in outpatient visits to nonfederal psychiatric

**Table 2 — Distribution of Beds in All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953               |          | 1962               |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number (thousands) | Per Cent | Number (thousands) | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |                    |          |                    |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 546                | 34.5     | 677                | 40.1     | 23.99           |
| Psychiatric                          | 692                | 43.8     | 717                | 42.4     | 3.61            |
| Tuberculosis                         | 72                 | 4.6      | 45                 | 2.7      | -37.50          |
| Long-term general and other special  | 68                 | 4.3      | 73                 | 4.3      | 7.35            |
| All Federal                          | 203                | 12.8     | 178                | 10.5     | -11.33          |
| Total                                | 1,581              | 100.0    | 1,690              | 100.0    | 6.93            |

**Table 3 — Distribution of Admissions to All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953               |          | 1962               |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number (thousands) | Per Cent | Number (thousands) | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |                    |          |                    |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 18,098             | 89.7     | 24,307             | 91.6     | 34.31           |
| Psychiatric                          | 291                | 1.4      | 413                | 1.6      | 41.92           |
| Tuberculosis                         | 77                 | 0.4      | 60                 | 0.2      | -22.08          |
| Long-term general and other special  | 160                | 0.8      | 159                | 0.6      | -0.63           |
| All Federal                          | 1,558              | 7.7      | 1,592              | 6.0      | 2.18            |
| Total                                | 20,184             | 100.0    | 26,531             | 100.0    | 31.45           |

**Table 4 — Distribution of Outpatient Visits to All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953       |          | 1962       |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number     | Per Cent | Number     | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |            |          |            |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 42,022,174 | 70.9     | 70,727,474 | 71.2     | 68.31           |
| Psychiatric                          | 256,644    | 0.4      | 891,582    | 0.9      | 247.40          |
| Tuberculosis                         | 1,214,825  | 2.0      | 568,140    | 0.6      | -53.23          |
| Long-term general and other special  | 1,052,908  | 1.8      | 1,226,928  | 1.2      | 16.53           |
| All Federal                          | 14,753,595 | 24.9     | 25,968,345 | 26.1     | 76.01           |
| Total                                | 59,300,146 | 100.0    | 99,382,469 | 100.0    | 67.59           |

hospitals, and a reduction of more than 50 per cent in such visits to tuberculosis hospitals over the decade.

In the 10 years from 1953 through 1962, outpatient visits, as reported to the American Hospital Association, showed considerable increase. (See Table 4.)

## PERSONNEL

The product of hospitals is almost entirely dependent upon people. How personnel are found, placed, used and kept is of vital importance to administrators, planners, analysts and educators — individually and collectively.

Attention must be given continually within an institution, and collectively on a community basis, to problems and programs relating to personnel. Only thus can the most efficient and economical utilization of resources and the highest quality of patient care be assured. Factors to be considered include:

1. Policies
2. Job requirements
3. Qualifications
4. Recruitment
5. Employment
6. Orientation and training
7. Supervision
8. Utilization
9. Compensation
10. Evaluation

In 1962 there were 1,763,000 persons employed full time (or equivalent) in all hospitals in the United States, a 50 per cent increase from 1,169,000 in 1953. (See Table 5.)

Psychiatric hospitals, which have been notably understaffed, have increased their personnel by more than 50 per cent, while federal hospital personnel have remained fairly constant. (See Tables 5 and 6.)

## EXPENSES

### Payroll

While total personnel in all hospitals has increased by more than 50 per cent and personnel per 100 patients by more than 40 per cent between 1953 and 1962, payroll expense has increased 125 per cent, and in the latter year comprised 66.5 per cent of total expenses as opposed to 62.7 per cent in 1953. (See Table 7.)

**Table 5 — Distribution of Full-Time Personnel in All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953               |          | 1962               |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number (thousands) | Per Cent | Number (thousands) | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |                    |          |                    |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 719                | 61.5     | 1,207              | 68.5     | 67.87           |
| Psychiatric                          | 165                | 14.1     | 251                | 14.2     | 52.12           |
| Tuberculosis                         | 47                 | 4.0      | 34                 | 1.9      | -27.66          |
| Long-term general and other special  | 40                 | 3.4      | 64                 | 3.6      | 60.00           |
| All Federal                          | 198                | 17.0     | 207                | 11.8     | 4.55            |
| Total                                | 1,169              | 100.0    | 1,763              | 100.0    | 50.81           |

**Table 6 — Distribution of Personnel per One Hundred Patients in All Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | Personnel |      | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|
|                                      | 1953      | 1962 |                 |
| All Hospitals                        | 87        | 125  | 43.68           |
| Nonfederal                           |           |      |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 183       | 237  | 29.51           |
| Psychiatric                          | 25        | 39   | 56.00           |
| Tuberculosis                         | 76        | 104  | 36.84           |
| Long-term general and other special  | 72        | 102  | 41.67           |
| All Federal                          | 118       | 134  | 13.56           |

**Table 7 — Distribution of Payroll Expense, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953              |          | 1962              |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number (millions) | Per Cent | Number (millions) | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |                   |          |                   |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 1,704             | 57.0     | 4,233             | 62.9     | 148.42          |
| Psychiatric                          | 422               | 14.1     | 985               | 14.6     | 133.41          |
| Tuberculosis                         | 115               | 3.9      | 124               | 1.8      | 7.83            |
| Long-term general and other special  | 107               | 3.6      | 241               | 3.6      | 125.23          |
| All Federal                          | 639               | 21.4     | 1,151             | 17.1     | 80.13           |
| Total                                | \$2,987           | 100.0    | \$6,735           | 100.0    | 125.48          |

## Total Expenses

As may be expected, total expenses have also shown great increases in every category. (See Table 8.) Even in tuberculosis hospitals where beds have decreased by 37.5 per cent, expenses have remained nearly constant. Reflecting the concentration of advanced technologies and more and higher-paid personnel in the short-term general hospitals, the expenses of this category have risen the most (138.5 per cent). However, the rise in other categories, particularly psychiatric and long-term general, is equally significant.

**Table 8 — Distribution of Total Expenses, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital                     | 1953              |          | 1962              |          | Per Cent Change |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                                      | Number (millions) | Per Cent | Number (millions) | Per Cent |                 |
| Nonfederal                           |                   |          |                   |          |                 |
| Short-term general and other special | 2,868             | 60.2     | 6,841             | 67.5     | 138.53          |
| Psychiatric                          | 685               | 14.4     | 1,355             | 13.4     | 97.81           |
| Tuberculosis                         | 192               | 4.0      | 182               | 1.8      | -5.21           |
| Long-term general and other special  | 167               | 3.5      | 343               | 3.4      | 105.39          |
| All Federal                          | 853               | 17.9     | 1,408             | 13.9     | 65.06           |
| Total                                | \$4,765           | 100.0    | \$10,129          | 100.0    | 112.57          |

## Part II

### Nonfederal

### Short-Term General and

### Special Hospitals

In 1962, of the total 7,028 hospitals of all types, the nonfederal short-term general and special hospitals constituted, by far, the largest number: 5,564, or 79.2 per cent. This category had 677,000 beds, or 40.1 per cent of the 1,689,000 beds in all hospitals. Inpatients admitted to these facilities totaled 24,307,000, or 91.6 per cent of the 26,531,000 inpatients in all facilities.

While total patient days per 1,000 population in hospitals of all types decreased by 10.7 per cent between 1953 and 1962, days per 1,000 in nonfederal short-term general hospitals increased from 908.0 to 999.4, or 10.1 per cent. This group of hospitals handled 70,727,474 outpatient visits, 71.2 per cent of the total 99,382,469 visits to all hospitals.

The term "special" hospital used in the text refers to that relatively small number of nonfederal short-term hospitals which care for selected groups, such as maternity or children's hospitals.

Hospitals with less than 50 beds are not included in all of the tabulations because of the diminishing role they are playing in the total hospital scene. In 1953 a total of 963 nonfederal short-term general hospitals, or 18.5 per cent of hospitals in this category, had less than 25 beds. These hospitals had 2.9 per cent of the total beds and accounted for only 3.4 per cent of total admissions. By 1962, hospitals of less than 25 beds had decreased by almost one-third, contained only 1.6 per cent of beds, and accounted for only 1.7 per cent of the admissions.

Hospitals with 25 through 49 beds, of which there were 1,362, or 26.1 per cent in 1953, contained 8.6 per cent of the total number of beds, and accounted for 9.6 per cent of total admissions. This category remained fairly stable, actually increasing slightly in number, owing, in some measure, to the priority system of the Hill-Burton program in the earlier years. The total number of beds in this group in-

creased by 3,345, but the percentage of all beds decreased from 8.6 to 7.4 per cent.

Admissions dropped from 9.6 per cent to 8.0 per cent of total admissions to all hospitals.

Summaries of the relative aspects of hospitals, beds, admissions and other data pertaining to nonfederal short-term general and special hospitals are given in Tables 9-14.

**Table 9 — Distribution of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital           | 1953   |          | 1962   |          | Per Cent Change |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------|
|                            | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |                 |
| Voluntary                  | 3,010  | 57.8     | 3,346  | 60.1     | 11.16           |
| Proprietary                | 1,117  | 21.4     | 860    | 15.5     | -23.01          |
| State and Local Government | 1,085  | 20.8     | 1,358  | 24.4     | 25.16           |
| Total                      | 5,212  | 100.0    | 5,564  | 100.0    | 6.75            |

**Table 10 — Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals Distribution of Beds, 1953-1962**

| Type of Hospital           | 1953               |          | 1962               |          | Per Cent Change |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
|                            | Number (thousands) | Per Cent | Number (thousands) | Per Cent |                 |
| Voluntary                  | 369                | 67.6     | 472                | 69.7     | 27.91           |
| Proprietary                | 39                 | 7.1      | 40                 | 5.9      | 2.56            |
| State and Local Government | 138                | 25.3     | 165                | 24.4     | 19.56           |
| Total                      | 546                | 100.0    | 677                | 100.0    | 23.99           |

**Table 11 — Distribution of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Other Special Hospitals, By Size, 1953-1962**

| Number of Beds | 1953   |          | 1962   |          | Per Cent Change |
|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------|
|                | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |                 |
| Under 25       | 963    | 18.5     | 632    | 11.3     | -34.37          |
| 25-49          | 1,362  | 26.1     | 1,424  | 25.6     | 4.55            |
| 50-99          | 1,208  | 23.2     | 1,417  | 25.5     | 17.30           |
| 100-199        | 944    | 18.1     | 1,050  | 18.9     | 11.23           |
| 200-299        | 392    | 7.5      | 534    | 9.6      | 36.22           |
| 300-499        | 244    | 4.7      | 368    | 6.6      | 50.82           |
| 500 +          | 99     | 1.9      | 139    | 2.5      | 40.40           |
| Total          | 5,212  | 100.0    | 5,564  | 100.0    | 6.75            |



**Table 12 — Distribution of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Other Special Beds, By Hospital Size, 1953-1962**

| Number of Beds | 1953    |          | 1962    |          | Per Cent Change |
|----------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|
|                | Number  | Per Cent | Number  | Per Cent |                 |
| Under 25       | 16,016  | 2.9      | 10,997  | 1.6      | -31.34          |
| 25-49          | 46,760  | 8.6      | 50,105  | 7.4      | 7.15            |
| 50-99          | 82,012  | 15.0     | 97,159  | 14.4     | 18.47           |
| 100-199        | 130,498 | 23.9     | 144,457 | 21.3     | 10.70           |
| 200-299        | 93,592  | 17.2     | 127,899 | 18.9     | 36.66           |
| 300-499        | 89,218  | 16.3     | 135,305 | 20.0     | 51.66           |
| 500 +          | 87,807  | 16.1     | 110,873 | 16.4     | 26.27           |
| Total          | 545,903 | 100.0    | 676,795 | 100.0    | 23.98           |



**Table 13 — Bed Distributions: Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

|                  | 50 Bed |      | 100 Bed |      | 200 Bed |      | 300 Bed |      | 400 Bed |      | 500 Bed |      | 600 Bed |      | 700 Bed |      |
|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
|                  | 1953   | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 | 1953    | 1962 |
| Medical-Surgical | 37     | 37   | 66      | 69   | 138     | 135  | 222     | 201  |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |
| Obstetrical      | 13     | 10   | 21      | 20   | 35      | 32   | 46      | 41   |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |
| Pediatrics       | —      | 3    | 13      | 11   | 27      | 28   | 32      | 31   |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |
| Orthopedic       | —      | —    | —       | —    | —       | 5    | —       | —    |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |
| Other            | —      | —    | —       | —    | —       | —    | —       | —    |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |
| Bassinets        | 13     | 12   | 20      | 20   | 35      | 32   | 42      | 41   |         |      |         |      |         |      |         |      |

**Table 14 — Services Available — Per Cent of Nonfederal Short-Term  
General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

|                                  |       | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                  |       | 50                                | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 |
| Clinical laboratory              | 1953  | 80                                | 90  | 96  | 98  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 95                                | 98  | 99  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Pathology laboratory             | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 24                                | 60  | 93  | 99  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Blood bank                       | 1953  | 48                                | 60  | 80  | 86  | 93  | 96  | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 40                                | 64  | 82  | 87  | 88  | 89  | 91  | 92  |
| Electroencephalograph            | 1953  | 3                                 | 7   | 20  | 34  | 48  | 58  | 67  | 72  |
|                                  | 1962  | 3                                 | 9   | 34  | 58  | 75  | 83  | 87  | 91  |
| Dental services                  | 1953  | 10                                | 17  | 33  | 48  | 62  | 75  | 89  | 95  |
|                                  | 1962  | 16                                | 29  | 46  | 58  | 66  | 72  | 78  | 83  |
| Pharmacy                         | 1953  | 33                                | 60  | 90  | 95  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 28                                | 59  | 90  | 98  | 99  | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| X-ray therapy                    | 1953  | *                                 | 40  | 70  | 81  | 92  | 96  | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 10                                | 35  | 76  | 92  | 97  | 97  | 98  | 98  |
| Radioactive isotopes             | 1956* | 2                                 | 7   | 18  | 35  | 52  | 60  | 68  | 75  |
|                                  | 1962  | 3                                 | 20  | 55  | 79  | 90  | 93  | 94  | 95  |
| Cobalt and radium therapy        | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 4                                 | 13  | 34  | 50  | 66  | 76  | 79  | 82  |
| Admission chest x-ray            | 1953  | 12                                | 17  | 26  | 33  | 41  | 49  | 57  | 65  |
|                                  | 1962  | 30                                | 31  | 40  | 48  | 52  | 55  | 58  | 61  |
| Obstetrical delivery suite       | 1958* | 90                                | 90  | 94  | 94  | 94  | 93  | 92  | 91  |
|                                  | 1962  | 89                                | 89  | 91  | 94  | 97  | 98  | 99  | 99  |
| Premature nursery                | 1956* | 30                                | 49  | 73  | 80  | 90  | 90  | 90  | 90  |
|                                  | 1962  | 44                                | 62  | 79  | 88  | 92  | 92  | 92  | 92  |
| Postoperative recovery room      | 1953  | 5                                 | 8   | 17  | 26  | 35  | 33  | 30  | 28  |
|                                  | 1962  | 47                                | 72  | 94  | 97  | 98  | 98  | 99  | 99  |
| Intensive care unit              | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 6                                 | 11  | 27  | 42  | 52  | 57  | 59  | 61  |
| Outpatient department<br>general | 1953  | 49                                | 50  | 70  | 78  | 86  | 93  | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 32                                | 31  | 51  | 71  | 83  | 88  | 90  | 92  |
| Emergency outpatient department  | 1958* | 86                                | 92  | 97  | 98  | 98  | 99  | 99  | 99  |
|                                  | 1962  | 93                                | 95  | 97  | 98  | 98  | 98  | 98  | 99  |
| Home care                        | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 2                                 | 2   | 5   | 14  | 11  | 12  | 16  | 20  |
| Medical social service           | 1953  | 4                                 | 12  | 33  | 54  | 75  | 71  | 67  | 64  |
|                                  | 1962  | 3                                 | 8   | 29  | 41  | 64  | 71  | 76  | 81  |
| Physical therapy                 | 1953  | 20                                | 40  | 70  | 82  | 95  | 97  | 100 | 100 |
|                                  | 1962  | 23                                | 45  | 76  | 91  | 95  | 96  | 96  | 97  |
| Occupational therapy             | 1953  | 2                                 | 5   | 14  | 25  | 36  | 46  | 56  | 66  |
|                                  | 1962  | 3                                 | 4   | 13  | 29  | 45  | 54  | 61  | 67  |
| Rehabilitation unit              | 1956* | 1                                 | 3   | 9   | 16  | 23  | 33  | 43  | 53  |
|                                  | 1962  | 2                                 | 3   | 11  | 19  | 30  | 37  | 42  | 47  |
| Psychiatric inpatient unit       | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 4                                 | 7   | 17  | 29  | 52  | 65  | 69  | 73  |
| Organized auxiliary              | 1956* | 52                                | 60  | 70  | 72  | 75  | 71  | 67  | 63  |
|                                  | 1962  | 53                                | 69  | 86  | 92  | 89  | 87  | 87  | 86  |
| Chapel or prayer room            | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 23                                | 42  | 62  | 74  | 79  | 78  | 76  | 75  |
| Commercial laundry               | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 55                                | 43  | 22  | 12  | 5   | 5   | 8   | 10  |
| Commercial food                  | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 2                                 | 5   | 8   | 8   | 6   | 5   | 5   | 4   |
| Commercial housekeeping          | 1953* |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|                                  | 1962  | 1                                 | 1   | 3   | 4   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 4   |

\*Data not available for 1953

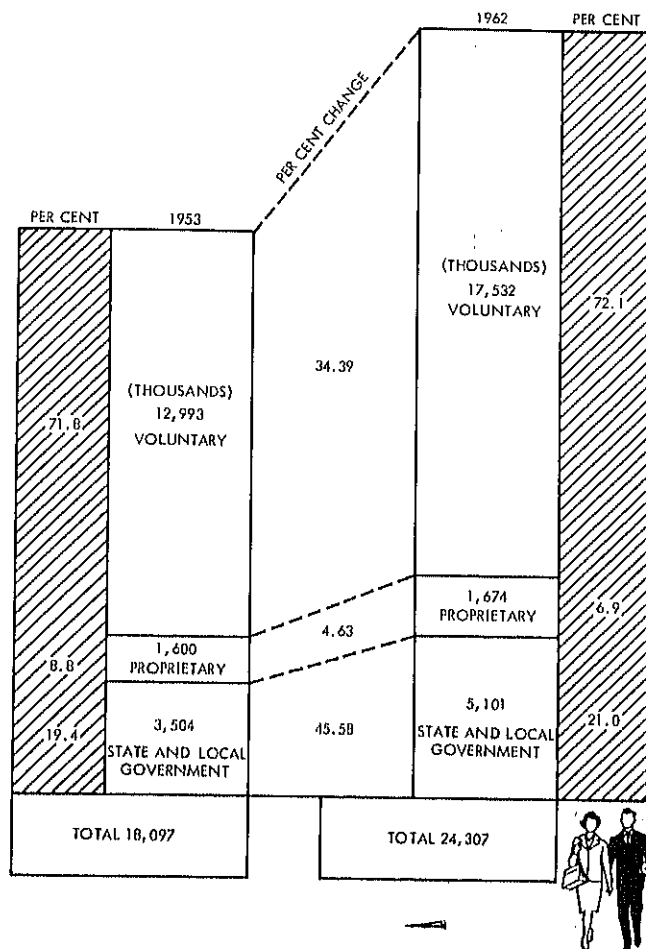
## UTILIZATION

Utilization rates serve as an important barometer for those concerned with hospital planning. The manner and extent to which hospitals and their services are used directly affects personnel, costs, beds, service needs, architectural design, and many other

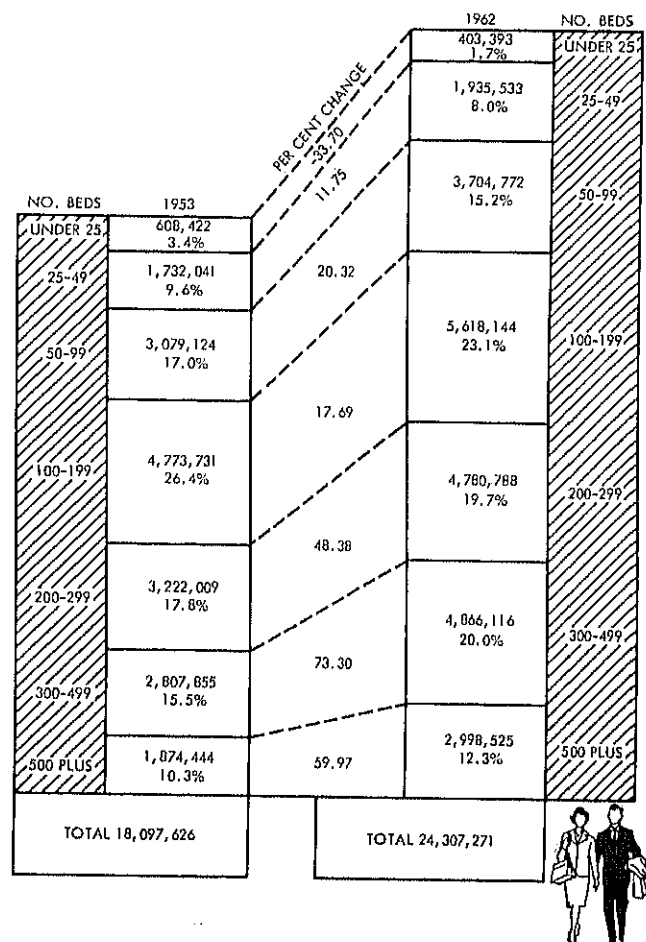
factors. Utilization rates reveal how much care the population is receiving and, if refined, may provide indications as to the quality of that care. Attempts continue to be made to determine "proper" or optimal utilization rates.

An examination of Table 15 on page 11 and Charts 3 and 4 (see below), 5 and 6 (see page 10) will reveal many significant trends. The figures are ranges and averages and do not represent what any one hospital is or what it should be.

**Chart 3 — Distribution of Admissions, by Type of Hospital, 1953-1962**



**Chart 4 — Distribution of Admissions to Hospitals, by Size of Hospital, 1953-1962**



## Inpatient Utilization — Beds and Bassinets

Generally speaking, the average hospital, regardless of size, has experienced the following patterns of inpatient bed utilization over the past decade:

1. Admissions have increased, with the greatest in the 50, 200, 300, 400 and 500 bed classifications.

2. The average length of stay has decreased, becoming more and more marked as the size of the hospital increases.

3. The shortened length of stay has had the net effect of reducing patient days in most classifications. Modest increases in patient days are noted in the 200, 300, and 400 bed classifications.

4. The number of births has declined in all but the 300 bed classification. The decline has been greatest (20 per cent) in the 50 and 100 bed categories.

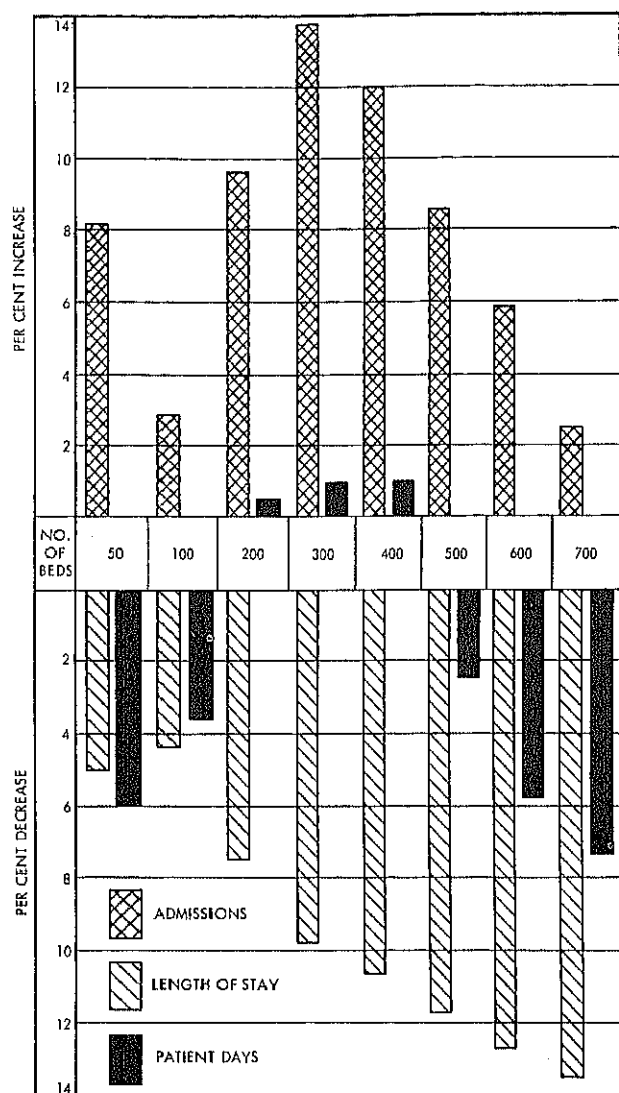
5. Fewer births and a shorter average

length of stay have caused the number of newborn days to decline rather sharply. Percentage decreases range from 45 per cent (50 bed) to 19 per cent (300 bed).

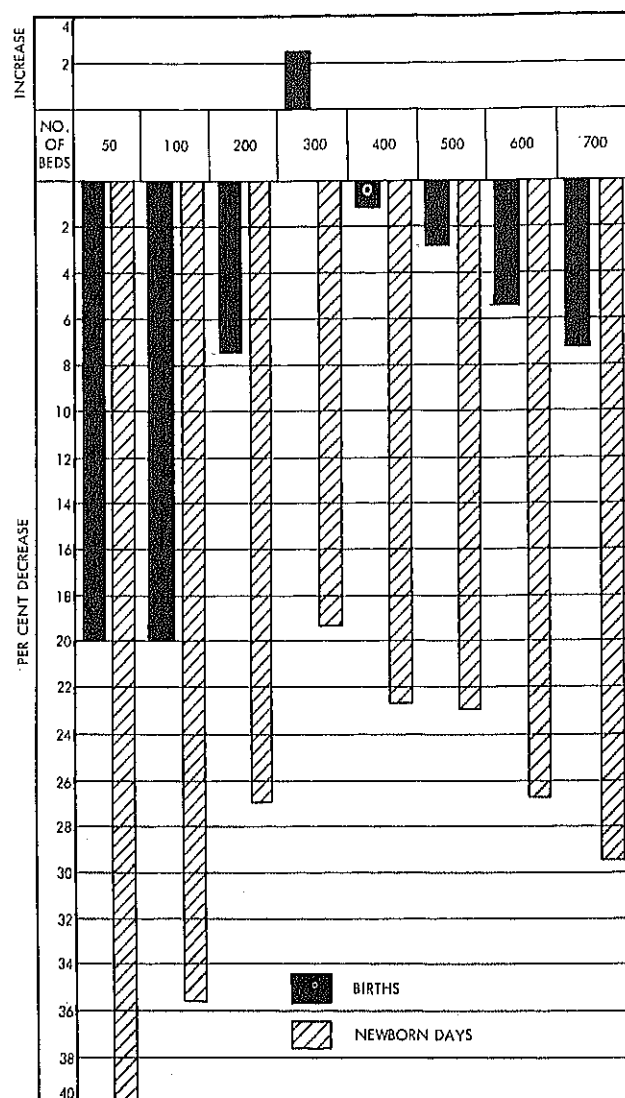
While reduced length of stay has caused inpatient volume (in terms of patient days) to decrease in four of the seven size classifications and only modestly increase in the other three, this has been offset by increasing admission rates.



**Chart 5 — Per Cent Increase or Decrease in Admissions, Length of Stay, Patient Days, 1953-1962**



**Chart 6 — Per Cent Increase or Decrease in Births and Newborn Days, by Size of Hospital, 1953-1962**



## Outpatient Services Utilization

Illustrative of the growth of outpatient services in our nation's hospitals are reported figures which show that from 1954 to 1958, outpatient visits to nonfederal short-term general hospitals increased 30 per cent for a total of 62 million visits. Of this total number, 34 million were general visits, 11 million were unspecified, and 17 million were emergency, an increase in the last category of 81 per cent.

The data presented in Table 16, page 11, and Chart 7, page 12, indicate the growth and utilization of outpatient services for nonfederal short-term general hospitals of various sizes for the decade 1953-62.

Hospitals of 100 and more beds

show percentage increases in total outpatient visits over the decade. Hospitals of 500 bed capacities had the largest increase (49.6 per cent) while those of 100 bed capacities showed the smallest increase (9.4 per cent).

Hospitals of 50 bed capacities in the nonfederal category, while showing a reduction of 11.5 per cent in total outpatient visits, reported the largest increase (91.8 per cent) for emergency visits, with 200 bed hospitals having the lowest increase (52 per cent) for the reported period.

During 1962, the ratio of emergency visits to other outpatient visits to nonfederal short-term general and other special hospitals ranges from 17 per

cent in 600 and 700 bed hospitals to 30 per cent in 100 bed hospitals for an average day's activity.

Good outpatient services constitute one of the most important elements in the contribution of hospitals to the community's total health picture. In terms of diagnostic, preventive and restorative health programs, these services help the hospital to fulfill its role as the true focal point of community health.

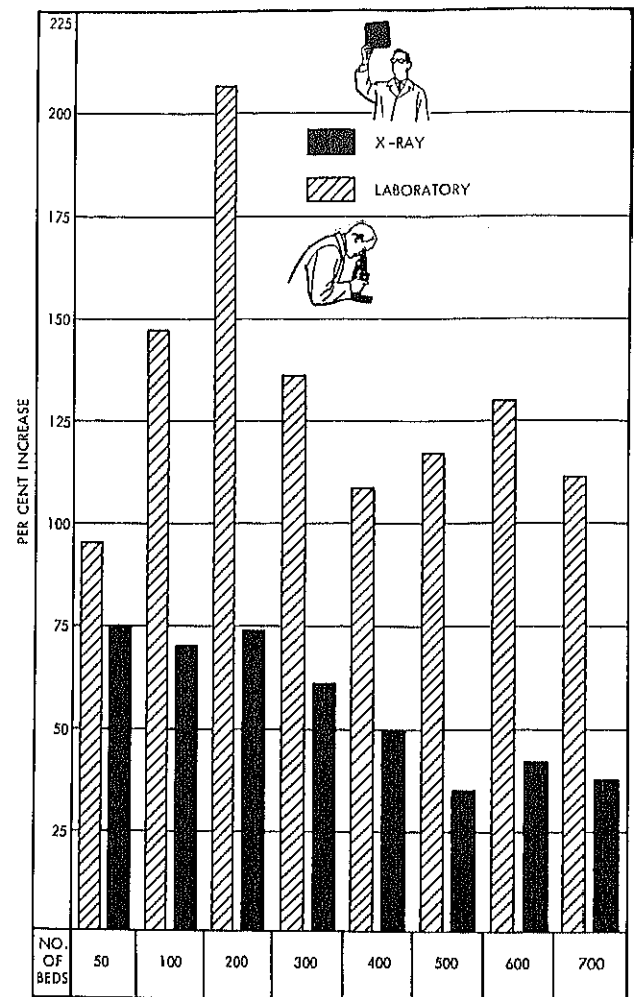
In view of current and anticipated utilization of outpatient services, it becomes imperative that planners of medical care give intensive thought and efforts to providing adequate care.

**Table 15 — Utilization Experience of Nonfederal Short-Term  
General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

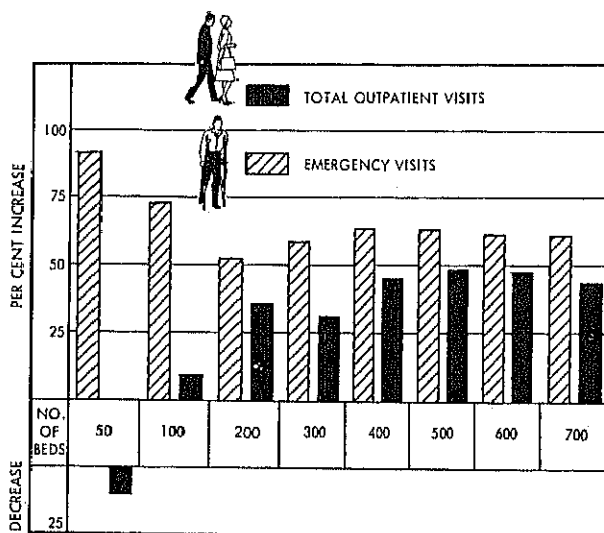
|                                 |                 | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                 |                 | 50                                | 100    | 200    | 300    | 400     | 500     | 600     | 700     |
| Number of admissions            | 1953            | 1,850                             | 3,650  | 6,850  | 9,675  | 12,500  | 14,750  | 17,000  | 19,250  |
|                                 | 1962            | 2,000                             | 3,750  | 7,500  | 11,000 | 14,000  | 16,000  | 18,000  | 19,750  |
|                                 | Per cent change | 8.1                               | 2.7    | 9.5    | 13.7   | 12.0    | 8.5     | 5.9     | 2.6     |
| Admissions per bed              | 1953            | 37                                | 37     | 34     | 32     | 31      | 30      | 28      | 28      |
|                                 | 1962            | 40                                | 38     | 38     | 37     | 35      | 32      | 30      | 28      |
|                                 | Per cent change | 8.1                               | 2.7    | 11.8   | 15.6   | 12.9    | 6.7     | 7.1     | 0       |
| Average length of stay          | 1953            | 6.3                               | 7.0    | 8.0    | 8.7    | 9.4     | 10.2    | 11.0    | 11.8    |
|                                 | 1962            | 6.0                               | 6.7    | 7.4    | 7.9    | 8.4     | 9.0     | 9.6     | 10.2    |
|                                 | Per cent change | -4.8                              | -4.3   | -7.5   | -9.2   | -10.6   | -11.8   | -12.7   | -13.6   |
| Number of patient days*         | 1953            | 12,410                            | 26,500 | 56,000 | 86,750 | 117,500 | 152,500 | 187,500 | 222,500 |
|                                 | 1962            | 11,680                            | 25,550 | 56,210 | 87,600 | 118,625 | 148,555 | 177,390 | 206,225 |
|                                 | Per cent change | -5.9                              | -3.6   | 0.4    | 1.0    | 1.0     | -2.6    | -5.4    | -7.3    |
| Average daily census            | 1953            | 34                                | 73     | 154    | 237    | 320     | 416     | 513     | 610     |
|                                 | 1962            | 32                                | 70     | 154    | 240    | 325     | 407     | 486     | 565     |
|                                 | Per cent change | -5.9                              | -4.3   | 0      | 1.3    | 1.6     | -2.2    | -5.3    | -7.4    |
| Percentage occupancy            | 1953            | 68.0                              | 72.0   | 76.0   | 79.0   | 79.0    | 83.0    | 86.0    | 87.0    |
|                                 | 1962            | 63.0                              | 70.0   | 76.5   | 79.5   | 81.0    | 81.0    | 81.0    | 81.0    |
|                                 | Per cent change | -7.4                              | -2.8   | 0      | 0      | 2.5     | -2.4    | -5.8    | -6.9    |
| Number of births                | 1953            | 375                               | 750    | 1,350  | 1,850  | 2,375   | 2,725   | 3,100   | 3,450   |
|                                 | 1962            | 300                               | 600    | 1,250  | 1,900  | 2,350   | 2,650   | 2,925   | 3,200   |
|                                 | Per cent change | -20.0                             | -20.0  | -7.4   | 2.7    | -1.1    | -2.8    | -5.6    | -7.2    |
| Newborn census                  | 1953            | 5                                 | 11     | 22     | 30     | 39      | 45      | 52      | 59      |
|                                 | 1962            | 3                                 | 7      | 16     | 25     | 31      | 35      | 38      | 41      |
|                                 | Per cent change | -40.0                             | -27.3  | -27.3  | -16.7  | -20.5   | -22.2   | -26.9   | -30.5   |
| Percentage occupancy<br>Newborn | 1953            | 42.0                              | 55.0   | 63.0   | 65.0   | 66.0    | 67.0    | 69.0    | 70.0    |
|                                 | 1962            | 27.0                              | 37.0   | 50.0   | 56.0   | 56.0    | 57.0    | 58.0    | 58.0    |
|                                 | Per cent change | -35.7                             | -32.7  | -20.6  | -13.8  | -15.2   | -14.9   | -15.9   |         |

\*Excludes newborn

**Chart 8 — Per Cent Change in Laboratory and X-Ray Examinations, 1953-1962, Nonfederal Short-Term and Special Hospitals**



**Chart 7 — Outpatient and Emergency Visits, 1953-1962, Nonfederal Short-Term and Special Hospitals in the U.S.**



**Table 17 — Utilization: Laboratory and X-Ray Examinations, Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, by Size, 1953-1962**

|                         |                 | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                         |                 | 50                                | 100    | 200     | 300     | 400     | 500     | 600     | 700     |
| Laboratory examinations | 1953            | 12,750                            | 28,500 | 49,000  | 85,000  | 125,000 | 155,000 | 180,000 | 210,000 |
|                         | 1962            | 25,000                            | 65,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 | 260,000 | 335,000 | 410,000 | 445,000 |
|                         | Per cent change | 96.1                              | 147.3  | 206.1   | 135.3   | 108.0   | 116.1   | 127.8   | 111.9   |
| X-ray examinations      | 1953            | 2,000                             | 5,500  | 12,775  | 16,000  | 20,000  | 26,000  | 32,000  | 38,000  |
|                         | 1962            | 3,500                             | 9,500  | 22,250  | 26,000  | 30,000  | 34,500  | 44,000  | 52,000  |
|                         | Per cent change | 75.0                              | 72.7   | 74.2    | 62.5    | 50.0    | 32.7    | 37.5    | 36.8    |

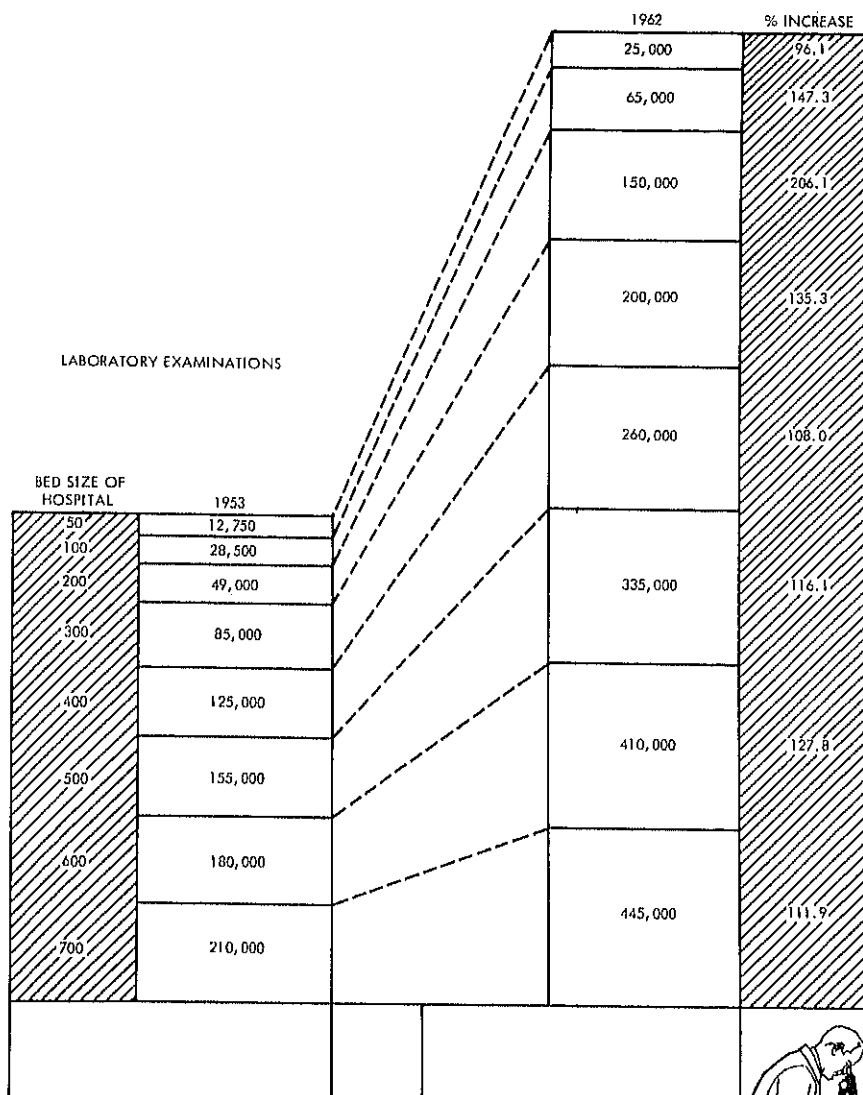
## Laboratory and X-Ray Services Utilization

The diagnostic services of clinical pathology and radiology have increased substantially in utilization over the last 10 years. This is a result of both the availability of more types

of examinations and the tendency to use more tests for each admission.

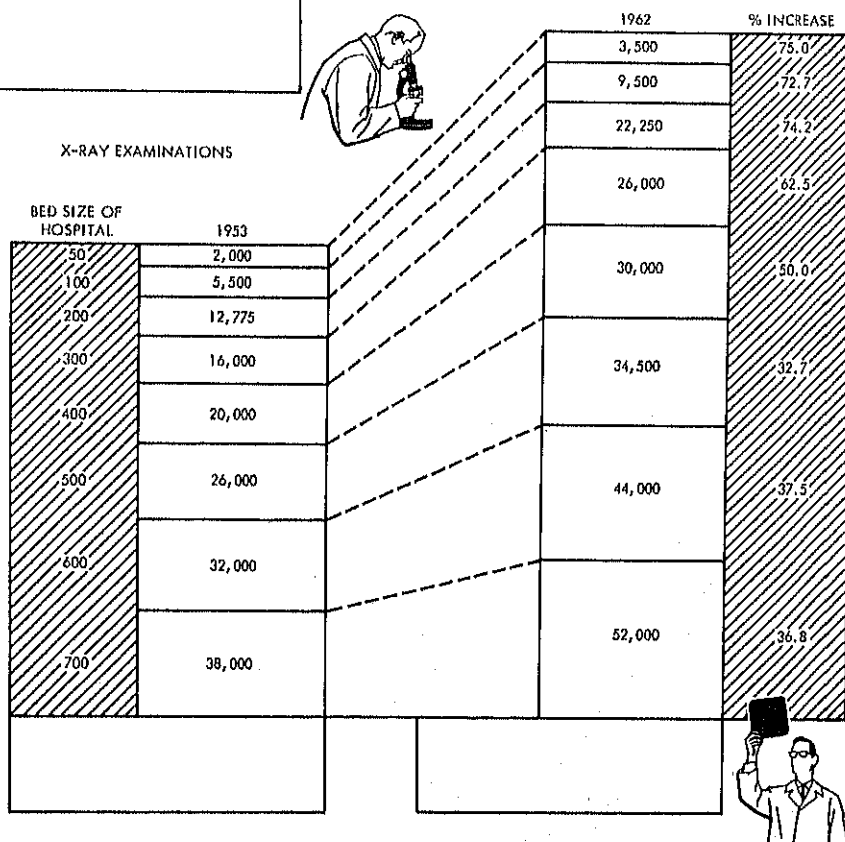
As shown in Table 17 and Charts 8-10, increases in laboratory examinations have ranged from 96 per cent

(50 bed) to 206 per cent (200 bed). The increases in x-ray examinations range from 33 per cent (500 bed) to 75 per cent (50 bed).

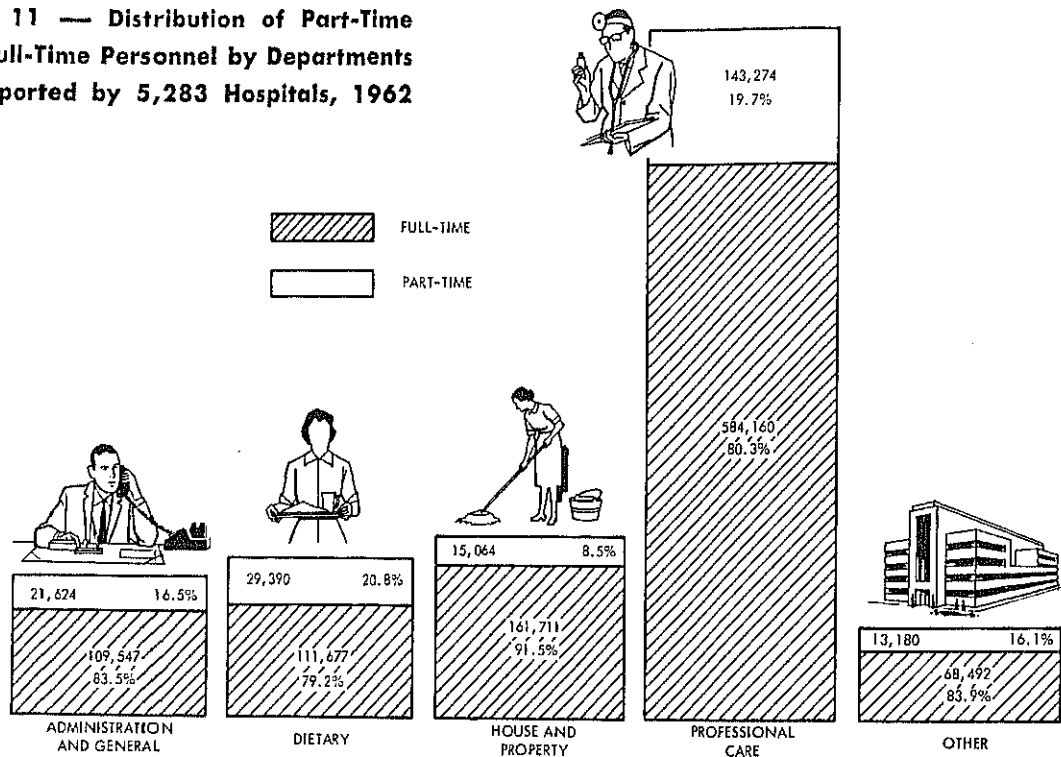


**Chart 9 — Utilization of Laboratory (Total Exams) in Nonfederal Short-Term and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

**Chart 10 — Utilization of Radiology (Total X-Rays) in Nonfederal Short-Term and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**



**Chart 11 — Distribution of Part-Time and Full-Time Personnel by Departments as Reported by 5,283 Hospitals, 1962**



## PERSONNEL-STAFFING

Personnel in hospitals of all types increased by 50 per cent, from 1,169,000 to 1,763,000 between 1953 and 1962. In the nonfederal short-term general and special hospitals this increase was 68 per cent, from 719,000 in 1953, to 1,207,000 in 1962.

An analysis of personnel trends in the different size hospitals shows that total (full-time equivalent) personnel have had percentage increases in every category during the decade. These

increases range from 2.1 per cent in the 700 bed to 30 per cent in the 100 and 400 bed hospitals. Personnel per occupied bed have shown even greater percentage increases in each size category.

The distribution of these increases within the five departmental breakdowns reveals that the greatest growth has occurred in the administration and general departments, with increases ranging from 27 per cent

(700 bed) to 78 per cent (100 bed).

In the dietary department the 600 and 700 bed hospitals show 12 per cent and 16 per cent decreases, respectively. Professional care departments have shown increases in all sizes of hospitals, with a range from 6 per cent (700 bed) to 32 per cent (300 bed). Conspicuous as departments showing decreases in personnel are those of house and property, ranging from a decrease of 1.8 per cent

**Table 18 — Personnel<sup>1</sup> in Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

|   |                 | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
|   |                 | 50                                | 100  | 200  | 300  | 400  | 500  | 600   | 700   |
| Full-time equivalent personnel                  | 1953            | 56                                | 123  | 283  | 446  | 610  | 830  | 1,050 | 1,270 |
|   | 1962            | 63                                | 160  | 341  | 573  | 806  | 994  | 1,146 | 1,303 |
|   | Per cent change | 12.5                              | 30.1 | 20.5 | 28.5 | 32.1 | 19.8 | 9.1   | 2.5   |
| Full-time equivalent personnel per bed          | 1953            | 1.1                               | 1.2  | 1.4  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.7  | 1.8   | 1.9   |
|   | 1962            | 1.3                               | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.9  | 2.0  | 2.0  | 1.9   | 1.9   |
|   | Per cent change | 18.2                              | 33.3 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 33.3 | 17.6 | 5.6   | 0     |
| Full-time equivalent personnel per occupied bed | 1953            | 1.6                               | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 1.9  | 2.0   | 2.1   |
|   | 1962            | 2.0                               | 2.3  | 2.2  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.4  | 2.3   | 2.3   |
|   | Per cent change | 25.0                              | 35.3 | 22.2 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 26.3 | 15.0  | 9.5   |

<sup>1</sup>Excluding interns, residents and students.

(200 bed) to one of 39.1 (700 bed).

On the basis of personnel per 100 patients, the growth in nonfederal short-term general hospitals becomes

somewhat less dramatic, but remains remarkable, with a growth rate from 183 to 237, or 29.5 per cent. Psychiatric hospitals report a 52 per cent

growth in total personnel, with a 56 per cent increase per 100 patients. (See Tables 18 through 20 and Chart 11.)

**Table 19 — Personnel: Departmental Distribution<sup>1</sup> in Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

|                            |                 | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            |                 | 50                                | 100  | 200  | 300   | 400   | 500   | 600   | 700   |
| Administration and general | 1953            | 6                                 | 9    | 24   | 39    | 55    | 72    | 89    | 106   |
|                            | 1962            | 8                                 | 16   | 38   | 60    | 85    | 102   | 118   | 131   |
|                            | Per cent change | 33.3                              | 77.8 | 58.3 | 53.8  | 54.5  | 41.7  | 32.6  | 23.1  |
| Dietary                    | 1953            | 7                                 | 14   | 37   | 60    | 80    | 108   | 136   | 164   |
|                            | 1962            | 7                                 | 19   | 40   | 62    | 96    | 117   | 136   | 151   |
|                            | Per cent change | 0.0                               | 35.7 | 8.1  | 3.3   | 20.3  | 8.3   | 0.0   | -8.6  |
| House and property         | 1953            | 10                                | 24   | 55   | 100   | 144   | 207   | 271   | 355   |
|                            | 1962            | 9                                 | 23   | 54   | 87    | 121   | 155   | 181   | 213   |
|                            | Per cent change | -10.0                             | -4.2 | -1.8 | -13.0 | -16.0 | -25.1 | -33.2 | -40.0 |
| Professional care          | 1953            | 33                                | 76   | 167  | 247   | 331   | 443   | 554   | 665   |
|                            | 1962            | 37                                | 94   | 186  | 326   | 430   | 530   | 589   | 662   |
|                            | Per cent change | 12.1                              | 23.7 | 11.4 | 32.0  | 29.9  | 19.6  | 6.1   | 0.5   |
| Other <sup>2</sup>         | 1962            | 2                                 | 8    | 23   | 38    | 71    | 94    | 122   | 115   |

<sup>1</sup>Excluding interns, residents and students.  
<sup>2</sup>Classification of "other" not in 1953 data.

**Table 20 — Personnel Distribution by Department in Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, by Size, 1962**

| PERSONNEL                  | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
|                            | 50                                | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600   | 700   |
| Total personnel            |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 55                                | 141 | 302 | 517 | 728 | 905 | 1,062 | 1,219 |
| Part-time*                 | 16                                | 37  | 77  | 111 | 157 | 167 | 168   | 168   |
| Graduate nurses            |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 12                                | 34  | 73  | 116 | 151 | 181 | 204   | 223   |
| Part-time                  | 6                                 | 13  | 31  | 46  | 58  | 55  | 54    | 54    |
| Nursing administration     |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 3   | 4   | 4   | 5   | 5     | 6     |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —     | —     |
| Nursing instructors        |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | 4   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9     | 9     |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1     | 1     |
| Nursing anesthetist        |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | 2   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 4   | 4     | 5     |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —     | —     |
| Operating room supervisor  |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 1   | 2   | 2   | 2   | 2   | 2     | 2     |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —     | —     |
| Operating room head nurse  |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4     | 5     |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —     | —     |
| Operating room staff nurse |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 3   | 6   | 10  | 12  | 14  | 14    | 14    |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 2   | 2     | 2     |
| Patient care supervisor    |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 2                                 | 4   | 6   | 8   | 10  | 13  | 15    | 17    |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1     | 1     |
| Patient care head nurse    |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 2                                 | 5   | 11  | 17  | 23  | 29  | 34    | 39    |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | 2   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 2   | 2     | 2     |
| Patient care staff nurse   |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |
| Full-time                  | 5                                 | 15  | 35  | 60  | 80  | 94  | 106   | 113   |
| Part-time                  | 4                                 | 11  | 26  | 38  | 49  | 46  | 47    | 44    |

\*Two part-time personnel calculated as equivalent to one full-time.

(Continued on next page)

Table 20 (Continued)

| PERSONNEL                  | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                            | 50                                | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 |
| Other nurses               |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | 2   | 3   | 5   | 7   | 9   | 11  | 13  |
| Part-time                  | 2                                 | —   | 2   | 2   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 4   |
| Other nursing personnel    |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 17                                | 41  | 82  | 133 | 185 | 233 | 276 | 321 |
| Part-time                  | 4                                 | 8   | 15  | 19  | 22  | 23  | 26  | 29  |
| Practical nurses           |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 5                                 | 13  | 20  | 29  | 41  | 51  | 61  | 70  |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 5   | 5   | 5   |
| Aides and attendants       |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 6                                 | 23  | 50  | 80  | 109 | 133 | 155 | 179 |
| Part-time                  | 2                                 | 6   | 8   | 9   | 11  | 10  | 12  | 12  |
| Orderlies                  |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 3   | 7   | 13  | 20  | 25  | 30  | 34  |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | —   | 2   | 3   | 3   | 5   | 6   | 9   |
| Other auxiliary nurses     |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | 2   | 5   | 11  | 15  | 24  | 30  | 38  |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | 2   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 3   |
| Private duty nurses        | 2                                 | 5   | 14  | 28  | 39  | 43  | 47  | 50  |
| Dietitians                 |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 1   | 3   | 5   | 7   | 8   | 10  | 11  |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| Other dietary personnel    |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 7                                 | 20  | 32  | 54  | 77  | 96  | 113 | 129 |
| Part-time                  | 2                                 | 6   | 12  | 18  | 23  | 26  | 25  | 24  |
| Medical records            |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 5   | 8   | 13  | 16  | 20  | 23  |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 4   | 4   | 4   |
| Medical social workers     |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | 1   | 2   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| Medical technicians        |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 3                                 | 5   | 10  | 16  | 23  | 28  | 33  | 37  |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | 3   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 6   |
| Pharmacist                 |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 5   | 6   |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| Physical therapists        |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 6   |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   |
| Psychiatric social workers |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 2   |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | 1   |
| X-ray technicians          |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 1                                 | 3   | 5   | 7   | 10  | 12  | 14  | 15  |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   | —   |
| Laundry                    |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 2                                 | 5   | 11  | 20  | 28  | 33  | 38  | 42  |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| Housekeeping               |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 5                                 | 13  | 27  | 50  | 70  | 88  | 99  | 118 |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 3   | 3   | 5   | 5   | 5   | 5   |
| Maintenance                |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 2                                 | 5   | 12  | 20  | 28  | 35  | 43  | 50  |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | 2   | 1   | 2   | 4   | 4   | 4   | 3   |
| Administration             |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | 4                                 | 11  | 25  | 44  | 62  | 75  | 86  | 97  |
| Part-time                  | 1                                 | 2   | 6   | 9   | 12  | 13  | 13  | 12  |
| Other                      |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Full-time                  | —                                 | 1   | 13  | 37  | 63  | 85  | 108 | 133 |
| Part-time                  | —                                 | —   | 4   | 8   | 21  | 28  | 27  | 26  |

## Internship and Residency Programs — 1961

A 10 year comparison of intern and residency programs is not available, which makes statistical analyses of trends and patterns impossible. However, available information shows that the total number of intern and residency positions has increased, and that most of this increase has occurred

in the larger hospitals of the nation.

Estimates show that if the present ratio of doctors to population were to be maintained, medical school graduates over the next 10 years must be increased by 50 per cent.

Table 21, taken from the American Medical Association data, shows that

intern and residency programs are concentrated in the 200 to 700 bed classifications. The problem of filling the positions in these programs is somewhat illustrated by the fact that a certain percentage of all these programs have none of their positions filled.

**Table 21 — Internship and Residency Programs in All Hospitals, 1961**

|  | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |     |     |     |     |     |         |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
|  | 50                                | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 700 |
| Per cent of all hospitals having intern or residency programs                                | —                                 | —   | 28  | 58  | 61  | 52  | 44 37   |
| Of those having intern or residency programs, per cent hospitals having intern programs only | —                                 | —   | 21  | 48  | 55  | 59  | 67 76   |
| Per cent hospitals having residency programs only  | —                                 | —   | 23  | 53  | 59  | 62  | 71 80   |
| Per cent hospitals having both intern and residency programs                                 | —                                 | —   | 14  | 42  | 53  | 58  | 66 73   |
| Of those having intern or residency programs, per cent having additional house staff         | —                                 | —   | 81  | 93  | 97  | 97  | 97 97   |
| Of those having house staffs,  |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |         |
| Number of house staff  | —                                 | —   | 10  | 20  | 32  | 50  | 71 92   |
| Foreign graduates  | —                                 | —   | 4   | 8   | 9   | 11  | 15 18   |
| Nonforeign graduates   | —                                 | —   | 6   | 12  | 23  | 39  | 56 74   |
| Of those hospitals having residency programs, per cent having residency in:                  |                                   |     |     |     |     |     |         |
| Anesthesia   | —                                 | —   | 2   | 10  | 15  | 22  | 34 45   |
| General practice   | —                                 | —   | 5   | 9   | 9   | 9   | 9 10    |
| Internal medicine  | —                                 | —   | 9   | 28  | 42  | 51  | 61 70   |
| Neurosurgery   | —                                 | —   | —   | 3   | 6   | 10  | 18 26   |
| OB-gynecology  | —                                 | —   | 6   | 21  | 35  | 44  | 54 64   |
| Pathology  | —                                 | —   | 14  | 42  | 51  | 55  | 64 74   |
| Pediatrics   | —                                 | —   | 3   | 10  | 18  | 28  | 39 51   |
| Physical medicine  | —                                 | —   | —   | —   | 2   | 5   | 9 13    |
| Psychiatry   | —                                 | —   | —   | 3   | 6   | 12  | 21 30   |
| Radiology  | —                                 | —   | 2   | 13  | 22  | 31  | 42 54   |
| General surgery  | —                                 | —   | 12  | 34  | 47  | 55  | 64 73   |
| Urology  | —                                 | —   | —   | 8   | 12  | 19  | 30 42   |

## FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE



there may be a tendency to make sacrifices here in favor of pressing demands in other areas.

## SUMMARY

*Daily Activities.* For such purposes as estimating workloads, public relations, and promotional activities in-

cluding fund raising, it is useful to tabulate at least approximate round-the-clock action in the individual hospital. Highlights of an average day's activities in nonfederal short-term general hospitals, by bed size, are presented in Table 23.

*Highlights.* Table 24 presents a summary of highlights of nonfederal short-term general hospitals, based upon tables in this report. Added are square foot areas and construction costs found in data on Hill-Burton aided hospitals in this category.

**Table 22 — Finances of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**

|  |                 | Size of Hospital (Number of Beds) |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ASSETS   |                 | 50                                | 100      | 200      | 300      | 400      | 500      | 600      | 700      |
| Total assets (thousands)                         | 1953            | 325                               | 800      | 2,000    | 3,800    | 5,600    | 6,250    | 6,900    | 6,575    |
|  | 1962            | 600                               | 1,400    | 3,850    | 6,200    | 8,400    | 10,800   | 13,300   | 15,800   |
|  | Per cent change | 84.6                              | 75.0     | 92.5     | 63.2     | 50.0     | 72.8     | 92.8     | 140.3    |
| Total assets per bed                             | 1953            | 6,500                             | 8,000    | 10,000   | 12,500   | 14,000   | 12,500   | 11,500   | 10,500   |
|  | 1962            | 12,000                            | 14,000   | 19,250   | 20,700   | 21,000   | 21,600   | 22,500   | 22,600   |
|  | Per cent change | 73.9                              | 104.5    | 130.8    | 100.0    | 88.2     | 113.2    | 132.1    | 147.8    |
| Plant assets (thousands)                         | 1953            | 230                               | 550      | 1,300    | 2,350    | 3,400    | 3,800    | 4,200    | 4,600    |
|  | 1962            | 400                               | 1,125    | 3,000    | 4,700    | 6,400    | 8,100    | 9,750    | 11,400   |
|  | Per cent change | 73.9                              | 104.5    | 130.8    | 100.0    | 88.2     | 113.2    | 132.1    | 147.8    |
| Plant assets per bed                             | 1953            | 4,600                             | 5,500    | 6,500    | 7,800    | 8,500    | 7,600    | 7,000    | 6,600    |
|  | 1962            | 8,000                             | 11,250   | 15,000   | 15,700   | 16,000   | 16,200   | 16,275   | 16,500   |
|  | Per cent change | 73.9                              | 104.5    | 130.8    | 100.0    | 88.2     | 113.2    | 132.1    | 147.8    |
| Per cent plant assets of total                   | 1953            | 71                                | 68       | 65       | 62       | 61       | 62       | 61       | 63       |
|  | 1962            | 67                                | 80       | 78       | 76       | 76       | 75       | 72       | 73       |
|  | Per cent change | 73.9                              | 104.5    | 130.8    | 100.0    | 88.2     | 113.2    | 132.1    | 147.8    |
| EXPENSES   |                 |                                   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Total expenses (thousands)                       | 1953            | \$ 180                            | \$ 470   | \$1,100  | \$1,650  | \$2,200  | \$2,825  | \$3,450  | \$4,075  |
|  | 1962            | 390                               | 900      | 2,100    | 3,325    | 4,600    | 5,800    | 6,950    | 8,100    |
|  | Per cent change | 116.7                             | 91.5     | 90.9     | 101.5    | 109.1    | 105.3    | 101.4    | 98.8     |
| Total expense per patient day                    | 1953            | \$15.00                           | \$17.75  | \$19.75  | \$19.87  | \$20.00  | \$19.25  | \$18.50  | \$19.75  |
|  | 1962            | 31.50                             | 33.50    | 37.40    | 37.96    | 38.78    | 39.04    | 39.18    | 39.28    |
|  | Per cent change | 110.0                             | 88.7     | 89.3     | 91.0     | 93.9     | 102.8    | 111.7    | 98.8     |
| Total expense per patient stay                   | 1953            | \$97.50                           | \$125.00 | \$156.00 | \$171.75 | \$187.50 | \$195.50 | \$203.50 | \$233.05 |
|  | 1962            | 189.00                            | 224.45   | 276.76   | 299.88   | 325.75   | 351.36   | 376.13   | 400.66   |
|  | Per cent change | 93.8                              | 79.6     | 77.4     | 74.6     | 73.7     | 79.7     | 84.8     | 71.9     |
| PAYROLL  |                 |                                   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Annual payroll (thousands)                       | 1953            | \$95                              | \$260    | \$ 645   | \$ 982.5 | \$1,320  | \$1,660  | \$2,000  | \$2,340  |
|  | 1962            | 200                               | 500      | 1,300    | 2,100    | 2,900    | 3,700    | 4,525    | 5,325    |
|  | Per cent change | 110.5                             | 92.3     | 101.6    | 113.7    | 119.7    | 122.9    | 126.3    | 127.6    |
| Payroll per patient day                          | 1953            | \$8.10                            | \$9.80   | \$11.50  | \$11.55  | \$11.60  | \$11.05  | \$10.50  | \$11.35  |
|  | 1962            | 17.90                             | 19.75    | 22.90    | 24.10    | 24.50    | 24.95    | 25.40    | 25.80    |
|  | Per cent change | 119.0                             | 100.0    | 100.0    | 108.0    | 109.0    | 126.0    | 140.0    | 126.0    |
| Payroll — per cent of total expense <sup>1</sup> | 1953            | 54                                | 55       | 58       | 58       | 58       | 57       | 58       | 57       |
|  | 1962            | 56                                | 59       | 61       | 63       | 63       | 64       | 65       | 66       |
|  | Per cent change | 3.7                               | 3.6      | 3.4      | 3.4      | 3.4      | 1.7      | 1.7      | 2.8      |
| EXPENSE BY DEPARTMENT                            |                 |                                   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Administration and general (thousands)           | 1953            | \$18                              | \$49.35  | \$121    | \$188.1  | \$259.6  | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1962            | 54.21                             | 123.3    | 281.4    | 438.9    | 602.6    | *        | *        | *        |
|  | Per cent change | 201.2                             | 149.8    | 132.6    | 133.3    | 132.1    | *        | *        | *        |
| Dietary (thousands)                              | 1953            | \$27.9                            | \$70.5   | \$176    | \$240.9  | \$290.4  | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1962            | 44.07                             | 100.8    | 233.1    | 372.4    | 515.2    | *        | *        | *        |
|  | Per cent change | 58.0                              | 43.0     | 32.4     | 54.6     | 77.4     | *        | *        | *        |
| House and property (thousands)                   | 1953            | \$27                              | \$70.5   | \$159.5  | \$237.6  | \$314.6  | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1962            | 51.48                             | 117.9    | 270.9    | 435.75   | 611.8    | *        | *        | *        |
|  | Per cent change | 90.7                              | 67.2     | 69.8     | 83.4     | 94.5     | *        | *        | *        |
| Professional care (thousands)                    | 1953            | \$103.5                           | \$265.55 | \$605    | \$920.7  | \$1,243  | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1962            | 226.59                            | 526.5    | 1,239    | 1,945.1  | 2,672.6  | *        | *        | *        |
|  | Per cent change | 118.9                             | 98.3     | 104.8    | 111.3    | 115.0    | *        | *        | *        |
| Other (thousands)                                | 1953            | \$3.6                             | \$14.1   | \$38.5   | \$62.7   | \$92.4   | *        | *        | *        |
|  | 1962            | 13.65                             | 31.5     | 75.6     | 133      | 197.8    | *        | *        | *        |
|  | Per cent change | 279.2                             | 123.4    | 96.4     | 112.1    | 114.1    | *        | *        | *        |

\* Data not available for hospitals with more than 400 beds

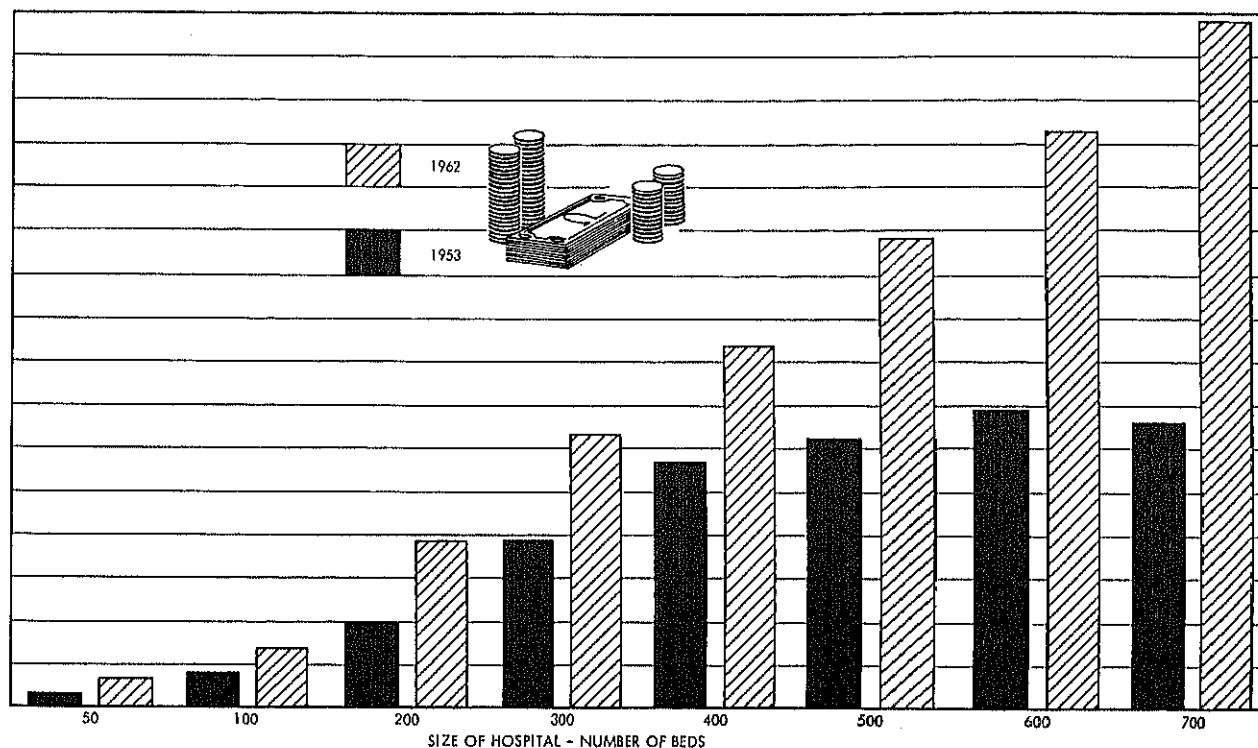
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**Table 22 (Continued)**

|  |      | 50   | 100  | 200  | 300  | 400  | 500 | 600 | 700 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>DISTRIBUTION</b>                                      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |
| Administration and general<br>(distribution of expenses) | 1953 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.8 | *   | *   | *   |
|  | 1962 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 13.1 | *   | *   | *   |
| Dietary (distribution<br>of expenses)                    | 1953 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 13.2 | *   | *   | *   |
|  | 1962 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | *   | *   | *   |
| House and property<br>(distribution of expenses)         | 1953 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 | *   | *   | *   |
|  | 1962 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.3 | *   | *   | *   |
| Professional care<br>(distribution of expenses)          | 1953 | 57.5 | 56.5 | 55.0 | 55.8 | 56.5 | *   | *   | *   |
|  | 1962 | 58.1 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 58.5 | 58.1 | *   | *   | *   |
| Other<br>(distribution of expenses)                      | 1953 | 2.0  | 3.0  | 3.5  | 3.8  | 4.2  | *   | *   | *   |
|  | 1962 | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.6  | 4.0  | 4.3  | *   | *   | *   |

\*Data not available for hospitals with more than 400 beds

**Chart 12 — Total Assets of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1953-1962**



**Table 23 — Average Day's Activities of Nonfederal Short-Term General and Special Hospitals, 1962**

|                                 | Number of Beds |         |         |         |         |             |             |             |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | 50             | 100     | 200     | 300     | 400     | 500         | 600         | 700         |
| Admissions                      | 5-6            | 10-11   | 20-21   | 30-31   | 38-39   | 43-44       | 49-50       | 54-55       |
| Births                          | 1              | 1-2     | 3-4     | 5-6     | 6-7     | 7-8         | 8           | 8-9         |
| Adult census                    | 32             | 70      | 154     | 240     | 325     | 407         | 486         | 565         |
| Newborn census                  | 3              | 7       | 16      | 25      | 31      | 35          | 38          | 41          |
| Personnel<br>full-time (equiv.) | 48-49          | 114-115 | 243-244 | 406-407 | 565-566 | 710-711     | 810-811     | 926-927     |
| Lab. exams                      | 85-90          | 225-230 | 520-525 | 695-700 | 905-910 | 1,170-1,175 | 1,430-1,435 | 1,555-1,560 |
| X-ray exams                     | 10-15          | 30-35   | 75-80   | 90-95   | 105-110 | 120-125     | 150-155     | 180-185     |
| Emerg. OPD visits               | 3-4            | 9-10    | 20-21   | 32-33   | 44-45   | 58-59       | 70-71       | 83-84       |
| Other OPD visits                | 10-11          | 20-21   | 52-53   | 95-96   | 171-172 | 246-247     | 310-311     | 372-373     |
| Total expenses                  | \$1,068        | 2,466   | 5,753   | 9,110   | 12,603  | 15,890      | 19,041      | 22,192      |
| Payroll expenses                | \$548          | 1,370   | 3,562   | 5,753   | 7,945   | 10,137      | 12,397      | 14,589      |

**Table 24 — Summary of Nonfederal Short-Term General Hospitals, 1962**

|   | Number          | Per Cent |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| Number of hospitals   | 5,564           |          |
| Per cent of all hospitals   |                 | 79.1     |
| Number of beds  | 677,000         |          |
| Per cent of all beds  |                 | 40.1     |
| Average number of beds  | 122             |          |
| Total admissions  | 24,307,000      |          |
| Per cent of all admissions to all hospitals                                 |                 | 91.6     |
| Total outpatient visits   | 70,727,474      |          |
| Per cent of all outpatient visits   |                 | 71.2     |
| Total personnel   | 1,207,495       |          |
| Per cent of all personnel in all hospitals                                  |                 | 68.5     |
| Personnel per 100 patients — 1962   | 237             |          |
| Increase in personnel (1953 to 1962)  |                 | 67.8     |
| Increase in personnel per 100 patients (1946 to 1962)                       |                 | 29.5     |
| Payroll expenses (Total — 1962)   | \$4,233,000,000 |          |
| Payroll — per cent of total expenses  |                 | 61.8     |
| Payroll increase (1953-1962)  |                 | 148.4    |
| Payroll expense per patient day   | \$22.79         |          |
| Payroll expense per patient day increase (1953-1962)                        |                 | 92.1     |
| Total expenditures — 1962   | \$6,841,000,000 |          |
| Annual total expenditure per bed  | \$10,104        |          |
| Average construction costs per bed<br>(Hill-Burton-1962, excluding site)    | \$22,000        |          |
| Average cost per square foot  | \$29.40         |          |
| Average number square feet per bed  | 748             |          |
| Period required for operating costs to equal<br>original construction costs | 26 months       |          |

## 50 BEDS

Admissions 5-6

Adult Census 32

Births 1



Newborn Census 3

Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 48-49



Emergency Outpatient Visits 3-4  
Other Outpatient Visits 10-11



Laboratory Examinations 85-90



Admissions 54-55

Births 8-9



Newborn Census 41

X-ray Examinations 10-15



Total Expenses \$1,068



Payroll Expenses \$ 548

Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 926-927



Total Expenses \$ 22,192



Payroll Expenses \$14,589

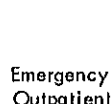
Laboratory Examinations 1555-1560



Other Outpatient Visits 372-373



Emergency Outpatient Visits 83-84



## 700 BEDS

## 100 BEDS

Births 1-2



Newborn Census 7

Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 114-115



Emergency Outpatient Visits 9-10  
Other Outpatient Visits 20-21



Laboratory Examinations 225-230



X-ray Examinations 30-35



Total Expenses \$2,466



Payroll Expenses \$ 1,370

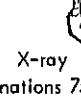
Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 243-244



Laboratory Examinations 520-525



X-ray Examinations 75-80



Admissions 20-21



Newborn Census 16

Emergency Outpatient Visits 20-21



Other Outpatient Visits 52-53



Total Expenses \$5,753  
Payroll Expenses \$3,562

## 200 BEDS

## 600 BEDS

Births 8



Newborn Census 38

Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 810-811



Laboratory Examinations 1430-1435



Admissions 49-50

Adult Census 486

X-ray Examinations 150-155



Emergency Outpatient Visits 70-71  
Other Outpatient Visits 310-311

Total Expenses \$19,041

Payroll Expenses \$12,397



Births 7-8



Newborn Census 35

X-ray Examinations 120-125



Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 710-711



Emergency Outpatient Visits 58-59



Other Outpatient Visits 246-247



Laboratory Examinations 1170-1175



Total Expenses \$15,890  
Payroll Expenses \$10,137



## 500 BEDS

Admissions 30-31

Adult Census 240

Births 5-6



Newborn Census 25

Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 406-407



X-ray Examinations 90-95



Emergency Outpatient Visits 32-33



Other Outpatient Visits 95-96

Total Expenses \$9,110



Payroll Expenses \$5,753

Admissions 38-39

Adult Census 325

Births 6-7



Newborn Census 31

X-ray Examinations 105-110



Laboratory Examinations 905-910



Personnel Full-Time (Equiv.) 565-566



Emergency Outpatient Visits 44-45  
Other Outpatient Visits 171-172



Total Expenses \$12,603  
Payroll Expenses \$7,945



## 400 BEDS